O NEWS

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Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

MERICAN LEGATION. -1.57, Rua das Larangeiros
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reach Rio at 510 p. in.

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and third to Barra arriving at 0, to 10 m. ii. and 3,55 p.m. and
third to Belein arriving at 7,732. Document, trains leave Entre
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leave Birra at 4 and 550 n.m.; arriving in Rio at 912 p.am. and
175 p.m. and leave Birra at 5 to 0 m. arriving in Rio at 7,912.

113 Jun. and leave neem at 510 a m. armining in 500 Type. Which toroids: Trail leaves Rio at 10 pt in every Frinky, ontring at Roya at 120 and Porto Novo at 5 n. m. Dominion at Roya at 120 and Porto Novo at 5 n. m. Dominion at 120 at

CANTAGALDOR. R.—Leaves Nilherolty (Sant'Anna 6550 a. m., arriving at Norw Brilling 1095; Corderor t. hond 6550 a. m., arriving at Norw Brilling 1095; Corderor t. hond per trainway from Cantagallol 1248 and Macirco 143 p. m. Reum train leaves Alveiro 1005, Corderor 1056 mill Nove Fibriling 1168 p. m., arriving at Nitherolty 5100 p. m. terry boat mis between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with rains.

rains.

CORCOVA DO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vellio, Larrageiras, a. 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. in. and 2, 4 and 6 p. in. on thirdays and holidays, and at 8 and 12 a. in and 14 to on thirdays and both days, and at 8 and 12 a. in and 14 to on thirdays and the state of the

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1887.

A TRLEGRAM from Dakar on the 9th instant announces the arrival of the Gironde at that port about 5 p. m. with their lmperial Majesties on board. The Emperor is reported to have not only stood the voyage well and without sca-sickness, but to have gained in appetite and spirits. The sea voyage has apparently had a most excellent influence on his health, and the quiet life on shipboard and exemption from the anxieties and annoyances of his official position have done fully as much for his spirits. All things considered, the change is proving an excellent one, for which the country may feel profoundly grateful.

THE records of the General Assembly continue barren of practical results. There has been the customary amount of rhetoric expended on rontine work, but the reactionary character of the ministry and the incapacity and submissiveness of the Chamber appear to be insurmountable obstacles to new and remedial legislation. The progressive aspirations of intelligent Brazilians would appear to be held in check by nothing more tangible than the success of the premier, who taunts bis opponents with their powerlessness and holds the discutisfied elements of his own party in check by a threat to turn the government over to the liberals in case they do not support him, The national bank bill is still in committee, but there are rumors that the government intends to modify it to snit one great banking institution and then make it a ministerial project. On the 4th, Senator Tannay made a reply to the premier, and declared himself (penly in opposition. There was really no other course to pursue. The premier declared himself opposed to all the progressive measures advocated by the Santa Catharina senator, complained of the meddlesomeness of the immigration society, and taunted this same senator with a purpose to discredit his country abroad by his complaints and statements. It is a pleasure to say that Senator Tannay found no difficulty in showing how false and specious these charges are, and in proving how great an obstacle to all real progress the reactionary spirit of this ministry really is. While the whole civilized world is wondering why Brazil does not deal more liberally with these questions of emancipation, immigration, civil marriage, etc., this same ministry is doing all that it can to drag the country back to the narrow, repressive spirit and institutions of the colonial period. On the 7th Senator Taunay made another effort a risk to the patient. The records for the

to arouse an interest in some nineteenth century question by asking that the "secularization of cemeterics' bill be placed on the order of the day, but with the not unexpected result of calling out an assertion from Senator Nimes Gonçalves, on the following day, that the committee would report against that bill. In the Chamber, Deputy Andrade Figueira, who now accepts the 1885 bill as a satisfactory solution of the emancipation question, appealed to his colleagues to do something to tranquillize the planters. His idea of tranquillity is really nothing less than continued slavery, but he would probably accept something just short of that, such as the deportation or hanging of the abolitionists.

From all accounts it would seem that the people of São Panlo have determined to set the question of emancipation at rest at once by liberating all their slaves-no unconditionally, but in consideration of from two to three years' service. Many of the most prominent slaveholders of the province bave entered into such agreements, while scores of others are hurriedly following their example. At first sight this will appear to be a genuine case of conversion to the cause of emancipation, but when the facts are known it becomes resolved to no less an impulse than that of fear. It is unquestionably true that the São Paulo planter now feels less anxiety about the future than formerly, because of the large immigrant labor element in the province but at the same time he is still in favor of getting all he can out of his slaves. A new movement, however, has spring into existence among the young men in various parts of the province, which is nothing less than assisting slaves to escape. The two thousand odd lugitives in and about Santos are the results of their work, and hardly a day passes that they do not help others to escape. As these are young men of position and influence, not to be scared by threats or police interference, and as they are now both numerous and well organized, the slaveholders have come to the conclusion that the best solution of the problem is to purchase immunity by freeing their slaves on conditions of a short time service. The prospects now are that São Paulo will be a free province before she has had time to consider the boldness of the plan which is being carried out.

IT is said that the government has resolved upon the creation of a small-pox hospital on the island of Santa Barbara. If we are correctly informed, this island was once before occupied for this purpose and the percentage of deaths was something appalling. The reasons are easily seen. Any physician who understands the disease will testify that care must always be exercised not to expose a small-pox patient to sudden changes of temperature, and yet, presumably upon the recommendation of the health authorities, it is seriously proposed to create a hospital on an exposed island to which patients must be conveyed in a boat or steam launch. There can be no disputing the supposition that all this exposure will largely increase the death rate. It is true that isolation will be much more complete in such a hospital, but it might be very much more complete in the hospitals existing. We are informed that there have been no restrictions upon the coming and going of visitors at the Gambôa hospital between 3 and 5 p.m., and that no effort is made to disinfect the clothing of visitors, who are thus permitted to spread the contagion. The grossest and most criminal carelessness has been practised all along, and it would seem wise to mend this before trying to secure better isolation at so great

last month show an alarming increase in the epidemic, which had reached an average of nearly ten deaths a day. Certain districts of the city, principally inhabited by the poorer classes, are simply filled with this repulsive disease. There can be no excuse for this state of things, for attention was called to the danger in these columns three or four months ago. The apathy and indifference of the authorities are now bearing their legitimate fruit,

DISINFECTION

Modern medical science has definitely settled that prevention, if not more important, is at least on a par with cure, hence in these variolous times perhaps a few words and hints on the subject of disinfection may be useful to all who will take the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, especially as the epidemic seems to be on the increase.

The health authorities can do little with-

ont the co-operation of the people, as they can only recommend, and not enforce many of the most efficacions measures, and the great mass of the people, here as else-where, is impervious to arguments beyond its grasp; but there are many others who would do all in their power to avoid pestilence, or at least put themselves into the best position to meet it by a thorough disinfection, if they had a proper and practical understanding of the matter.

As no instructions have lately been published on this important question, perhaps what follows may not be inappropriate, and if one person only is saved, or even bettered, by practicing the art of disinfection, by utilizing the information here given, so much the better for that person.

The following extract from a report of the American National Board of Health contains much in little, and if thoroughly understood and put into practice, would be o' incalculable benefit. And let it be here stated that American authority on this subject is of the first importance, as, by a strict and rigorous application of modern science to hygienic practice, the Americans leave succeeded in possessing the healthiest large city in the world (Philadelphia), and have decreased the death rate in the whole country in an almost miraculous manuer; indeed statistics prove that no other nation has obtained equally beneficial results. Now for the extract:

has obtained equally beneficial results. Now for the extract:

"The disinfectants in be used are: first, roll salphur for finaligation; second, sniphate of iron for romano cappeas) dissulved in water, one pound and one half to the gallon, for feed matters, sewers, etc.; third, sulphate of time (white virial) and common sall, four onnees of each to the gallon of water, for clothing and hed linen. For the sick room the most available agents are cleanlines and first hir, The towels, clothing and hed-linen should be removed from the patient, and before they are taken from the room be placed in a pail of the zinc and salt solution, holling had if possible. All discharges should either be received into vessels containing the emperars administ possible. All discharges should either be received into vessels containing the emperars administ resulting in bouch; for this purpose the momentum should be at once covered with it. Funnigation with sulphur is the hest practicable method of districting a house; for this purpose the momentum through the content of the property of the partial during funnigation. Close the room as tightly as passallle, place the sulphur hir iron pans, supported on bricks, in a tub hubbing a little water, set the sulphur on fire, and allow the room to romain closed for twenty-four hours. For a momabout ten feet square, at least two pounds of salphur, should be need. Cellars, yards, stables, gatters, purise, eses-pools, water-closety, draws and sewers, should be treated with the coppens sulnation."

Although this extract contains almost all that is needed to be known, a few practical special instructions will now be given.

FOR THE SICK-ROOM, -Free ventilation with an even temperature in general is all that can be required, yet in malignant cases (such as small pox) use fully and freely of the following mixture, which does not stain, and is better for the purpose here than the simple zinc and salt mixture:

nsimon salt... arbolic acid (crude)... Varm water (rain is best).... 3 gallons

FOR RAPID DEODORIZATION AND DISINFEC-FOR RAPID DEODORIZATION AND DISINFEC-TION.—Chlorine is the most effective agent known, and may be obtained by placing in a dish or plate three ounces of common salt and pouring on it one ounce of concentrated sulphuric acid : - this will disinfect a space surprine acid: this will distinct a space of from twenty to thirty feet in circumference, hence for a larger space more plates of the mixture should be used; or simple chlorinated lime, if exposed to the action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, by placing it on shallow plate, will give off chlorine; more rapidly, if a very little sulphuric acid is added.

FOR STEADY AND CONTINUOUS REFECT. When a room or place is exposed to infection or bad smells continually, ozone is an exellent disinfectant and may be generated by mixing together one-half ounce of permanganate of potassa, and one and a half ounces of strong sulphuric acid, and on exposure to the air the atmospheric oxygen will disengage ozone, which will be given off for a long time. Solid iodine ex-posed in the same manner is a good disinfectant in these cases, though inferior to

FOR DRINKING WATER. -It is always well to filer the water first and add just enough permanganate of potassa to give it a slight pinkish tinge, when held up in a strong light. pinkish tinge, when neut up in a strong tignt. Have ready a weak solution of permanganate of potassa, say ½ per cent., and by adding it, a drop at a time, to the water, shaking it, and holding it up to the light, the pinkish tinge will very soon become apparent.

For disinfecting clothing.—If badly contaminated, the only safe disinfector is fire; burn the clothes without hesitation. In ordinary cases, if exposed to a dry heat of 200° to 250° (Fahr.) for three hours, they will be disinfected; or the mixture they will be disinfected; or the mixture of salt, zinc, carbolic acid and water recommended for the sick room is a fairly good disinfection, and is as reliable as anything yet known for cotton and linen clothing except heat; all articles of body linen, sheets, etc., should be thrown into this solution, and then boiled in clear water, or better do the boiling in equal parts of the solution and clear water. Woolen clothing should be exposed to the fumes of burning better do the botting in equal parts of the solution and clear water. Woolen clothing should be exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur, in a close room, closet, or box, for twenty-four hours; or expose it to a hot such that the open air for two or three days, which is better than arthur a pathicia. which is better than nothing.

FOR THE BODY.—There is nothing equal to soap and water, especially when the latter is slightly carbolized, say one half drachm of carbolic acid to each four gallons of

FOR WATER-CLOSETS, BED-PANS, ETC. - Labarraque's solution can be used, one ounce to a quart of water; or carbolic acid, twenty grains to the pint of water; or, bet-ter than all, one and one half pounds of commercial copperas to the gallon of water.

FOR OCCUPIED ROOMS.—Ledoyen's liquid can be sprayed in the rooms, or chloride of lime may be exposed to the air on plates, as above described, or carbolic acid and water (twenty grains to the pint) can be sprinkled about.

FOR DRAINS, DITCHES, SEWERS, ETC. - The copperas solution above mentioned is excel-lent, especially when a little lime is added.

HEAPS OF FILTH,—From the stable, or elsewhere, should be covered with charcoal, or dry earth, two or three inches deep.

As for the present epidemic, small-pox, it is contagious like other zymotic diseases, and extends itself from the sick to the well by contagion only, that is to say, by actual contact with the body or its emanations into the atmosphere, or carried by clothing or other articles; yet these facts do not disense with disinfection, far from it for the atmosphere, or cannot other articles; yet these facts do not dispense with disinfection, far from it, for though nothing will prevent the contagiousness of small-pox, much can be done to limit its extension, by isolation, or cutting of all communication with affected peron all communication with affected persons and localities, and by disinfection, by destroying, or rendering powerless the emanations from the sick, or other emanations which might aggravate the attacks of the disease, and more easily carry it from the sick to the well. If the simple rules given below are followed, it is possible to escape the disease altogrether; or even it given below are followed, it is possible to escape the disease altogether, or even if attacked, surely its course will be milder and our hopes greater, if everything has been, and continue to be done to attain to a perfectly disinfected state in our houses, our offices, and our hodies.

As a summary of what has been written above, take the following simple rules:

1st.—Do not expose yourself by going to suspected or unknown bouses, or places, and avoid mixed crowds.

2nd.—Disinfect your body daily by means of tepid baths and soap.

2/4

3rd.—Change your body linen as often as possible.

4th .- Disinfect your drinking water you have reason to doubt it, and all unfiltered water is liable to suspicion.

5th.—Prevent absolutely any bad smells from water-closets, drains, etc., by freely using the copperas solution above described.

—Should you unfortunately be exposed, return home at ouce, take off all your clothing, and burn it if the exposure was great and prolonged, or, if not, disinfect them as explained above, and disinfect your body by the bath of soap and water and carbolic acid.

—Should any one suspected of infection in his clothing, or person, enter you house, open all the windows and doors to allow a free circulation of air, and disinfect the atmosphere with the mixture of sul-phuric acid and salt, or chloride of lime, as explained above.

Any of the drugs mentioned in this article, can be obtained at the apothecary shop, and all of them are very cheap and easily managed, but do not forget that sulphuric acid will severely burn any living or organized thing with which it comes in

Nothing has been said above of vaccination and re-vaccination, the only true pro-tectors against small-pox, as it is presumed that no one ignores their absolute necessity, especially during such an epidemic as now rife throughout the land.

R. CLEARY, M. D.

BRAZILIAN COTTON-MILLS.

To the Editor :

Sir.—The telegram lately received from Rio, announcing the probable removal of export duties on sigar, is welcome intelligence to the people of this province, for which we are profoundly gratelul.

The news is welcome, not only as indicating a disposition on the part of the government.

ernment to deal considerately with a much depressed and struggling industry, but also and still more as indicating a growing appreciation of the acknowledged truths of economic science as the foundation of sound principles of taxation.

This step in the right direction encourages the hope that the government may have the courage to take another step, even more important to the finances of the empire through a complete reversal of the

policy hitherto pursued.

In a letter, pleading for the removal of the export duties on sugar, which you did me the favour of inserting in the Rio News a few months ago, I referred to what I may be permitted to call the suicidal pelicy of artificially fostering the manufrature of cotton goods in this country. With your permission I will again ask the attention of

permission I win again as the attention of your readers to this same subject.

Before entering upon the subject, however. I would anticipate one objection. Brazilians, as you doubtless are aware, are somewhat suspicious of suggestions made to somewhat suspicious of suggestions made to them by foreigners. This is but natural. They are apt to think, (probably not altogether without reason), that interested motives may prompt the advice that is often given to them. In the present instance, however, I beg to assure any Brazilian, who may take the trouble to read these lines, that I have absolutely no private interest to serve, and that I write in the interest of Brazil alone.

I desire, then to maintain this proposi-

I desire, then, to maintain this proposi tion—that the *encouragement* which is being given to the development of cotton-manufactures in Brazil is *not* to the *benefit*, but to the serious injury, of the country.

Different countries have by nature dif-

ferences of climate, soil, etc., and so some countries produce abundantly, and with little labour, what in other countries can be produced only in small quantities and with much labour, or, perhaps, can not be there produced at all.

a) There was a time when wine was made in England; but it was soon found that in other countries much better wine could be obtained at half the cost of the home-grown article, and so the wine culture

was abandoned.

b) There are at present few rich men in England who grow pine apples, with such success that for \mathcal{L} 5 they can produce a pine almost as fine as one that can be produced in this country for 500 réis!

c) For centuries the chief seat of the c) For centuries the chief seat of the wooden manufacture in England was in the south west of the island; but, since the introduction of steam-power, the west riding of Yorkshire, where coal is cheap, has almost monopolized the woolen manufacture; so that now, for one yard of cloth made in Witshire, a hundred yards are made in Yorkshire.

In the first of these cases the English In the JUST of these clases the English government thought it good policy to encourage the home production of wine by placing very heavy duties on imported wine: the result being tlear and bad wine to the English consumer, with a loss of revenue to the government, and without any real benefit to the English wine-grower. Wiser counsels at length prevailed, and the struggle with nature was given in a line record. with nature was given up. In the second case nature is so clearly on the side of the tropics that no one dreams of growing the tropics that no one deans of growing pine apples in England to a profit. In the third case we see that even a maunfacture long established in a place cannot maintain its position against the competition of rivals that have greater natural advantages, such as cheap coal and iron.

Now let us look at Brazil. This was ountry, with the exception of Africa by lar the largest tropical country in the world, though as yet its development is only beginning almost ning, already possesses some important industries in which it can compete successfully with any and all other countri-in the world: coffee, rubber, and in a less all other countries degree, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa. In all these things Brazil starts in the race with every advantage in her favour, and what is required is labour, skill and enterprise to develop these industries in which nature

develop these industries in which nature specially favours her.

But it is said: "H is not wise for a great country to depend on other countries for articles so generally needed as cotton goods."

Lanswer, that all civilized countries must depend on other countries for many things they need. Thus England not only receives her tea, coffee, and sugar from abroad, but depends on foreign countries for the half of her food supplies; and so long as she can obtain these from abroad cheaper she can obtain these from abroad cheaper

she can obtain these from abroad cheaper than she can produce them at home, she will be content to receive them from abroad. But it may be said again: "Ungland is a rich country, and she has become rich through her manufactures; and why should through her manufactures; and why should not Brazil follow her example in this, and so become rich too?" I reply, that manufactures have added to the wealth of England because nature has given to England certain great advantages (coal, iron, etc.,) and because England has been wise enough to follow nature, by so using these natural advantages as to produce manufactured goods more cheaply than they could be produced e where. produced e ewhere

But even of England, with all her capital, and with all the advantages she has so long and with air the advantages size has so long enjoyed as a manufacturing country, com-petition is now so severe, and the margin of profit so small, that the manufacturer who is not wide awake to take prompt advantage of every turn in the market, every change of of every turn in the market, every change of lashion, every improvement in machinery, and every advantage of situation, instead of adding to his wealth by his mills, is almost certain speedily to find himself in the Gazette—a bankrupt. And so, if Brazil wishes to grow in wealth, she must do as England has done; that is, she must study and follow nature, giving up those pursuits in which nature is plainly against her, and devoting herself to those pursuits in which nature is in her favour. in her favour.

it may be further said : - "The assistance which is now given cotton-mills is only temporary, intended to give the mills a fair start: after a while the assistance will not be needed, and will then assistance will not be needed, and wift then be withdrawn, the mills being able to hold their own against the foreigner." I venture to say that no one, capable of torming an opinion on the subject, can for a moment suppose that these native mills will ever be able to compete with foreigners. They are too heavily handicapped for this to be recently. possible

possible. What does experience say? Some of these mills have been established now for some years, and their experience ought to be worth something. What does it teach? Does it show that expenses can be reduced to anything approaching the European scale? Of course these mills may pay, and pay well; but at whose cost? I need not say, at the cost of the Brazilian people. And what is the amount of this cost? An amount, I venture to say, that will startle some people when it becomes known.

Here, however, I will not indulge in figures that might he disputed, but will appeal for authoric information. Let the govern-ment obtain and publish the following simple returns:

sumple returns:

1, The quantity of cotton cousumed (say in 1886) in native mills, and the amount of the export duties payable on the same if it had been sent abroad.

2, The quantity of goods manufactured

in native mills, and the *import duties* that would have been payable on the same had they been received from abroad?

If I mistake not, these simple returns would show that each large mill at work would show that each large fill at when we means a loss of revenue to the country almost, if not quite, equal to the revenue received from one of the provinces of the empire! What, then, must be the total loss of revenue arising from all these mills? I leave the question to the calm considera-tion of those who have the interests of the country at heart; only giving it as my own conviction that, if all the artificially supported mills in the empire were *closed*, and the customs duties were strictly and impartially collected, the government might at once bestow a substantial boon upon all the lower classes of the community, by reducing 50 per cent the import duties on all cotton goods, and this not only without loss, but with twitter and the second seco with positive advantage to the revenue of the

country.

And for whose benefit is this great and And for whose benefit is this great and rapidly increasing sacrifice of public revenue made? The shareholders of the several mills may derive some advantage from the present arrangement, in the form of a perpresent arrangement, in the count of a per-centage on their investment; but by far the greatest part of the sacrificed revenue is simply thrown away, wasted in carrying on a sticidal struggle with nature.

I might speak of the unwisdom of detain-

ing people in and about the cities to work in these mills, when the country is every where crying out for labourers, where every labourer would be a source of strength and wealth to the empire. But I have already trespassed too far on your indulgence, and must basten to an end.

I began by saying that the abolition of export duties on sugar led me to hope that the government may have the courage to take a larther step in the direction I have been recommending. But I am now reminded that the government is apparently minded that the government is apparent in superior to becoming more weedled to the policy! I have been exprising, by extending to flour-mills the same kind of protection as has bitherto been given to cotton-ntills.

On behalf of the country, and in the

name of all that is reasonable and statesmanlike, I cutreat the government to pause and consider.

Pernambuco, June 24th. 1887.

P. S.—Since writing the above 1 find the minds of the people here very much agitated by what are supposed to be the intentions of the government, chiefly on three points.

points.

1. It is said to be the purpose of the government to increase the duties on baca-thdo by about 50 per cent. This is left to be a cruel hardship to poor people, who are the chief consumers of bacathdo, and the more so as no similar increase of duties is to be laid on flour, the food of the richer classes

. It is said that these increased duties are to be collected on and after July 1st, that is, after only a week's notice. This, certainly, does not seem reasonable. The dealers in bacalháo, especially those who run the risk of ordering cargoes from Newfoundland, would have just ground of com plaint against the government, if a regula-tion so injurious to their interests should be enforced without their having received reasonable notice.

3. It is said not to be the intention of

the government to remove the export thrites on sugar till Jan, 1st, 1888. I cannot but think that the intentions of the government have been misunderstood, and that what is nave been misunderstood, and that what is really meant is that the export duties shall be removed on July 1st, and the new import duties come into force on Jan. 1st.

To defer the removal of the duties on sugar till Jan. 1st would, of course, lead to

the sngar being kept back from shipment till that date, thus disorganizing the plans of the that date, thus obsorganizing the plans of the planters and of every one connected with the sugar industry, and causing intolerable inconvenience and loss from accumulating and deteriorating stocks. This would be so wantonly and uselessly vexations (for, of course, no duties would be paid on un-

shipped sugar), that it is hardly possible to

imagine any government granting a boot in a manner so ingracious and annoying.

Might I venture, with all due submission, to suggest that all the proposed tarificlianges should come into effect simultaneously, and that September 1st would a reasonable convenient date for the purpose :

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Central Sugar Factories, -The number of concessions, through recent cancellings, is reduced to 35, of which 9 have no interest guarantee. Of the 26 which enjoy an interest guarantee, the capital is 2,400,000\$ at 7 per cent, and 15,150,000\$ at 6 per cent, and they are distributed among the provinces as follows, viz:

Bahia 6				5,600,000\$
ernambneo.	8			4.550,000
Rio de Janeir	n 4			3,000,000
∛in Grande d	la Norte	2	+	1,500,000
Parnhylm 1				700,000
Sergipe I				500,000
Espirito Santi	n 1,			500,000
5. Paulo 1				500,000
Manicipia No	entin 1.			400,000
Minas Grraes				300,000

Up to the end of the last fiscal year the Treasury had paid for interest guarantees, in gold :

17,550,0005

Total..... 1,633,864\$278

Babia Central	373 333 335
or al current exchange	1,380,289\$782 1.567,321 578 66,542 700

Shreegs.—The minister states that no slaves we registered in the provinces of Amazonas and Ceara. and that in many municipalties no registries were made. The slaves registered under the 1885 law numbered 535,251 and were divided among the

Alagoas	1,124
Bahia	54,140
Espirito Santo	13.382
Maranhān	11,200
Minas Genaes	159,998
Municipio Neutro	7,484
Paraid	3,506
Perpambuco	20,252
l'iaghy	5,548
Kjo ile Janeiro	158,567
Rio Grande do Norte,	2,200
Rio Grande do Sul	8,363
Sta, Catharina	4.900
S. Paulo	71,601
Sergipe	16,887
	535,251

The total does not confer, but the table is evidently delective that this makes but a slight difference. The minister estimates the slave normation at ahout 650,000, or 483,228 less than the registered on June 30th, 1885. So far as statistics had been received the number of sexagenarian freedmen numbered 90,713, but 80 municipalities were to be heard form. There were 16,375 slave under 65 years, who are obliged to work for 3 years, or to the completion of 65 years. **Rnaucipation Fund.**—The number of emancipations under this final is stated to have been 30,014

since its lumnation at an expense of 18,079,674\$ to the Treasury and 1,164,405\$ from savings of the bredmen. The seventh contribution of 2,000,-

Patents.-In the year 118 patents were granted

Mining. - The minister deduces from the number of privileges that are allowed to lapse, that the mineral wealth of Brazil is problematical. A project of a law would be presented, regulating the

Ibanema Faundry .- The onl-turn for the year was 141,822\$220, of which produce of the volue of 65,553\$400 were in slock. The expenses were 175,628\$946. The ore extracted amounted to 1,109 tons, and the fuel consumed was 2,428 tons of coal and 3.342 cubic metres of wood.

Phosphate of lime.—The contract with Sc. Ma

nnel Juaquim Bages de Lima was signed on April 23rd; by the the contractor obliges himself to establish two lactories and five deposits in the empire and pay to the Treasury 2\$000 per ton.

Matte.—Statistics are also faulty, and consider

able quantities of the leaf are smuggled into Paraguay and thence shipped. The provinces reporting show the value of the article and its weight

	kites	value
Parana	16,600,000	2,600,000\$000
Sta. Catharina	2,934,954	425,567 930
Ria Grande	604,147	93,496 237
		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

20,139,101 3,118.154\$167

Rubber in Mallo Grosso.—On September 14th
last, the charge d'affires in Paragnay informed the
department that large forests of rubber trees existed in Mallo Grosso on the Paragnayan Ironler. A small sample of the produce had been submitted to analyzation and found equal to similar minber of the first quality.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Tuly 4.—In the Senate, Sts. Virinti de Medeiros, Ignacio Martins and Jaguaribe bifered various measures of reform to the government. Senator Silverra Martins made a sharp attack, which was replied to by the premier. Senator Taunay made a vigorous reply to the remarks of the premier in the session of the 1st, and pointed out that the province of Pará sent a legion of priests to the legislature. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

July 3.—In the Senate the minister of empire protested against some remarks of Senator Tannay, who seems to have stirred up a wasp's nest. Some sharp remarks were exchanged and a portion of suited linen worked between the premier and Senator Tannay. The navy hill was discussed by Senator Caudible de Oliveira and the minister of marine. In the Chamber Deputy Andrade Figueira made an appeal to his colleagues to tranquilize the planters. He thinks, as he etofore, that the 1885, law envers the emancipation question. The rest of the session was accupied in discussing the department of justice estimates.

July 6.—In the Senate the sessam was of little interest. Senaturs Delanare, Medieros and Auspale on the neary bill; the last again predicted a conflict with the Argentine Republic. In the Chamber Deputy Albuquerque referred to the medical school, the Duke de Saxe's annuity, etc. The minister of againal particular replied. The session was necupied in discussing the estimates of the department of empire.

July 7.-In the Senate Sr. Silveira da Mutta information regarding betteries; the ister of finance replied depreenting the action of the legislature in the last session, when his amend-ments temling to a radical change in the matter mere rejected. Schaur Tunnay asked that the secularization of remeteries hill be put on the order of the day: the committee to which it was referred had not repurted, and its chairman explained that the delay arose from discordant opinions. minister of marine replied to preceding speakers on his estimates; he stated it was cheapar to send timber from Rio to Park, than to buy it there, Senutors Medeiros and Correia alsu spoke. In the the Chamber Barau de Canindé presented the project of a law to remler companies onning trams and other vehicles responsible for accidents," Deputy Rusa e Silva presented a project for the abulishing of export duties on sugar; he repeated that high railway tariffs in Pernambuco primitted pack-annuals to compete for firight. In discussing the department of empire hadget, Deputy Olympia de Campos defended the clergy against the attacks of Senatur Taunay; he was called to order and proceeded to appose the propositions of the government to stop payment of salaries to foreign priests Deputy Aranjo Góes made some impriries regard ing a physician who holds certain official positions has accompanied the Emperor to Europe, Deputy Beltian questioned the minister of finance on the change in the tariff. The minister, Barno de Gunhy and Amhade Figueira spake also, but no new ideas were produced.

Zuly 8 .- In the Synate Sr. Nunrs Concalves in to Senator Taunay declared that the com mittee would report against the secularization cemeteries. The question of the contrast with the Societé Générale des Forges et Chantiers brough Senator Medeiros to the front, who complained that his motion for information presented ten months ago had received no answer, and he moved again for information. Senators Silveira da Mutta and Ignacin Martins apposed the motion and Sil veira Martins favored it. The rest of the session was necupied by Senatur Avila, who spulse on the navy estimates. In the Chamber Deputy Penna ralled attention to the necessity of modifying the freight on orbiter by the D. Pedro H railway, saying that this industry promised to be important in the province of Minas. Deputy Ambade Figueira availed of the debate on the department of empire estimates to say some hard things to the govern-ment, his fellow conservatives and to the Senate, Deputy Albuquerque asked for information about Chili arbitration commission; the premier replical.

July 9.-- Nu syssion in either Senate or Cham

July 11.—In the Senate a notion of Sr. Tannay asking if the government proposed to have Brazil represented at the Paris exposition in 1889 produced a slight skirmish in which Senaturs Dantas, Silveira ala Mintra and the premier took part, Senator Affinson Celso impured if the Club de Engenharia was to receive aid that Brazil should be represented at the French raitway exhibition. The premier said that opportunely this aid would be extended. Senaturs Camilia de Oliverra and Mr. Gonso Celso spake on the many hill; the latter picked the report of the minister to pieces and declared that centain vessels reported in good order.

commenced his reply to preceding speakers, but was interrupted by the expiration of the time. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

Fully 12.—In the Senate the session was of little interest. In the Chamber Deputy Madel put his question to the president of the council, as to whether the government considered livelf strong enough to rule the country and received the expected answer, viz: that so long as the cabinet enjuyed the confidence of the Crown and the country as represented by the majority in the Chamber, there could be little daubt as to its strength.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-An unthreak of smail-pox is reported from etropolis.

-The June receipts of the Parahyba custom

house amounted to 42,471\$152.

—The June recents of the Fernambuen custom muse amounted to 741,374\$780.

-The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 162,82,3\$609.

—The receipts of the Santa Catharina custom house during the last fiscal year were 603,660\$434against _i72,451\$483 in the preceding year.

—The May receipts of the Para custom house amounted to 832,889\$575, to which imports contributed 609,451\$280 and exports 138,930\$587.

—The last registry just published, shows a slare population of 107,329 for the province of San Paula, whose official valuation aggregates 73,701,0715000.

—The total receipts of the Santus custom house in 1886-87, excluding deposits, were 11,681,2275-657, against 7,295,575\$656 in the preceding year.

—In Petropolis, on the eve of St. John, dynamite hombs overe exploded in homor of the saint and a number of modows were "smashed," We wonder what the owners of the windows said about it?

—The June receipts of the São Paulu post-uffice amounted to 10,602\$330 for the city, and 27,057\$-610 for the rest of the province, against 8,979\$\$600 and 23,056\$470 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The June rainfall at São Faulo amounted to only 17.1 millimetres, distributed over 4 days. The average temperature for the munth was 59.2° Fahre, the minimum having been 44.2° and the maximum 78.8°.

—The anniversary exercises of the Collegin Cross at San Paulo on the 1st inst, are reported to have been well attended and a great success. The programme consistent friedtations, unsice, abliceses and a farce in one net, all of which were full med-

—The mental condition of the Corneo Production is becoming really pitful. On the ruth a trementure leader appeared in that journal, which was dissigned to completely smash up the republicans of Brazil. We shall not contest the objections to a Brazilian republic, her we see little hupe of its ever succeeding, but when the Circrio gors antiside to contest the success of republican institutions in the United States, his ignorance is simply affensive.

—A São Poulo jmy celebrated the glorious "Fourth" by acquatting 11 persons of the charge of breaking out of jail on the morning of October 2nd, 1884. A similar decision was reached last year, from which the judge appealed, as he wildhold on the condition of the judge appealed, except by hreaking out. The judy however, felt that it was a matter to be treated on other grounds, and accordingly disclauged them.

—According to a local paper of Bocaina, São Paulo, the streets of that village are traversul every dry by starving immigrants from the edony of Cannas, who are compuled to beg for fool. They can not speak forting esc and are compelled to whilst their scrawny house and smiles stomachs to make their wants understood. This is but the leginning of what promises to the a pitful rysperience, yet it is said that the mesident of São Paulo proposes to introduce 20,000 mare before the end of the year!

—According to the Monitor Sul-Minerro a carious incident connected with the institution of slavery has recently come to light at Sinta Rita do Sapucably, Minas Geraes. Some time ago a wildow residing in that parish married one of her slaves, manned Zaclarias, the wildow's name, however, is not given), whin this became the matter of his follow slaves. His irrel and mistress, however, persisted in musideting him as her slave, as well as her hashand, and registered him as whel. And recently she has been seeking to have him cumulation final or the some of his being married in a free mannar.

—The Gazeta of Campinas, of the 7th inst., announces the capture of a negro in the words near Bottneati, who had some time before kilhanged the daughter of a riell-known Minas planter. He carried the girl into the woods with him, tying her to trees when it was necessary for him to go after fowl, and moving continually from one place to another to avoid discovery and capture. The girl must have led a horrithe bile, loving in the forest and jenlously guarded by such a monster. He masfinally discovered, and though he fought desperately, finally trying to kill the girl herself, was wounded in the arm and captured. The unhappy girl was restored to her friends.

— A "Banco Territorial e Mercantil" has been upened at Juiz de Fóra. Its prime object, as in all such hanks, will be to make money out of the merchant to han to the planter.

—A telegram from Mutta Jr., dated Surocala the 5th ast., announces the discovery of that treasure trove. The São Panha people really ought not to let this pour fellow run abant without an attendant.

—The June receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 163,865\$663, against 158,824-\$681 in the same mouth of last year. The receipts at the Pelotas mera de rendus amounted to 29,564-\$628.

—There is a little village called Conceição, two lengues from Salta, province of São Paula, where small-pox is making terrilde ravages. The people are very pour, and equilly shiftlest. The Impensa Runna says that three bedies were funnil there which had been two days without lurial.

—As a well known São Paulo merchant was returning home from Roo de Janeiro a few days agu, a thief releved him of a hand satchel within which were shafts to the amount of 40,000\$. The pulice were informed of the loss, and the thief was caught with the satchel in his pussession.

—The immigration scheme of the planters of Rio de Janeiro appears to have exploited. There seems to be tim little enfect to authorize the necessary expenses, and the movement seems to be reduced to asking the government to introduce 3,000 immigrants.

—The president of San Paulo has recently decided that the mere registry of a slave as of "unknown parentage" is not in itself sufficient ground for liberation. This may be accepted as the excentive view of the case. As several judges have decided to the contrary, the question now arises; whose interpretation of the law is to be accepted?

—According to the Diario de Santos the June receipts of enflee at Santos anumited to 131,193 hags, making 2,588,906 hags since 1st July, 1886, against 1,609,817 hags in the preceding every year. The receipts for last year were the largest on recurst. The expert in June was 120,650 large (Including 143 cuastwise), making 2,478,754 hags huring the comy year, against 1,657,176 bags in 1888,886.

—We are informed that a large number of Rio coffee planters are acquiring plantations in the new coffee districts of San Paulo. This indicates not only an early collapse of coffee production in the province of Rio de Jusero, where the production depends largely upon Salve labor, but a large increase in the production of Sa. Paulo, where free labor has secured a looting and where the plow and cultivator can be used.

—São Paulo immigration statistics show that 21,000 inanigrants arrived in that province between 1st January, 1882, and 25th April, 1886, 7,570 hetween 26th April, 1886, and 31st December of the same year, and 15,745 shuring the current year to the emi of June, a total of 44,315. Of these 28,002 were Italians. The cost to the province, aske from what was paid from the national teasing, was 1,438,501 \$875.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulista company has recently launched another steamer on the Mogy-guassic.

-The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina milway in June nere 166,864\$716. Expenses are not given.

-The Jornal of the 14th says the president of Rin de Janeho has indered the public sale of the Cantagalla railway to the highest hidder inside of an days.

—A decree of the 7th authorized the Conde d'Eu radway in extend its line to Cahedello, and granted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on £ 59.273 to be employed in this extension.

—The government has granted permission to the Quarahim to Itaqui company, Rio Grande du Sal, to open traffic provisionally on that part of its line composhemical between Quarahim and Uruguayana.

—An automatic alarm and gate for railway crossings has just been placed on exhibition at the rail, way exposition in the Lycen, which is the invention of Sr. Antonu Joré Martins, a carpenter of Burra Marsa. The invention is apparently practical and should certainly have a good trial.

—Another new time table enters into effect on the Dum Fello II and "North" lines on the 16th, the upward express leaving Kio at 6 a.m. and arriving at S. Paulo at 6.45 p.m.; and the dumnward express leaving S. Panho at 6 a.m. and arriving at Kin at 6.40 p.m. The trains are in stop at Taulate bir breakfast and dimner, as well as at the Barra.

—The illrectors of the Bahia and Minas railway, in their report lated 30th ulto, state that the inventory shamed in 1883 values to the extent of 5.423,700\$ against which there was her the province of Bahia the sum of 1,281,600\$. The line in taffic between Caravellas and Aymoré is 142 kilometres barg. Of the extension 20 hilbmetres were hult, but not in traffic, and the serveys of 60 kilometres had been approved. The provincial government of Minas had agreed to guarantee 7 per cent, on a capital of 6,000,000\$, in convequence of which the company had raised a delentine him to that extent at the same interest. In the years of which the company had raised a delentine him to that extent at the same interest. In the years 1883 and 1884 the leficits were 129,50\$ and 127, 473\$; in 1885 and 1886 there were surpluses of 8,579\$ and 28,557\$.

—A public trial of the new electric tram-car of the Inlien system took place on the 12th inst. over the Botanical Garden. The hetween the Largo do Machadu mil the Butanical Garden. The greater part of the invited guests went in horse cars. The electrical motor brake down about half way out, and the despitised numle was called in to conclude the experiment.

—A telegram from Para received by the Jornal on the toth states that the president of the province had signed the contract for the construction of the Araguaya railway. The concession is for 3g years, buring 25 off which the province guarantees 7 per cent, in enciency on the capital of the company, it is chinned that the law will open free communication between the provinces of Gryaz and Para.

"The halance sheet of the Juiz de Fóra aml Pian railway shows the following items on December 31st;

Construction of the line	
Interest gnarantee	70,982
Instruments, etc	4,931
Real estate (proprios)	7,023
Material	33.669
Ships,	8,573
Contract for construction	153.532
Charges on delientures	223,876
Aml on the other side:	
Capital	1,500,000
Denemines	
Less, un haml 552,800\$	
Hypathiceated 907,912 1,460,712	39,288
Bank of Brazil	306,962
Contracts	102,150
Dehentme interest,	19,890

LOCAL NOTES

-A new racing club has been organized in the city under the title of "Sport Club."

—It would seem that an unfavorable opinion has been received upon the quality of the bark produced on the circliona plantation near Theresopolis,

- The June arrivals'at the Ilha das Flures humigrants' station numbered 891, of which 694 were Italians. The total arrivals since January 1st number 8,296.

—The government has directed the chief of police not to permit the landing of any more Turks and Arabs without their being provuled with proper passports.

—Mr. E. W. May, superintendent of the Royal Mail company here, left by the *Tamar* on the 9th. Mr. May will make hut a short stay in England and with probably resume his post within four months.

—If, as is generally conceiled, the man in the white hat stole the "moke," it would be extremely difficult to spot the criminal in Rio just now. There seems to be an epidemic of white hats,

—The medical profession will be interested to know that a man died at the Misericordia from a "fracture subculance da perna direita." A "subcitaneous fracture" will be a novelty to every one but an oysterman.

—The minister of empire proposes to establish a small-pox hospital on the island of Sta, Barhara, in the harbur. Albut the time the hospital is established, the chances are that small-pux will have disppeared.

—A new incamlescent electric hurner, ealled the "Lampanla Electrica Brazileim," invented by Sr. Argemiro Augusto da Silva, was exhibited at the Lycen on the evening of the 9th inst. In the opinion of Commendator Carvalho it beats both Edison and Swan.

—It is more than likely that the action of the Chamber of Deputies in suppressing that little subsity of 75,000 a year to the Duke of Saxe will cause a profound sensation in Europe. It will be considered as multing less than fatal blow at the sacred cause of "assisted—immigration."

—The new "Club Militat" in this city, whose objects, it is sabl, are not political, has decided to to monitore General Denduro for a candidate in the next senatorial el-mor in the province of Rio de Janeiro. The C soal declares himself frankly in larvir of abolition and a separation of church and state.

The numerous admirers of Sarah Bernhardt will he pleased to hear that she has been arrested in New York for kicking the ilishes altont at the Hofman House and using abusive language because her dinner was served four minutes late. It may be an eccentricity of grius, but it needs a little enrhing just the same.

—While Liherals and Conservatives are preaching economy, it appears that there is to be a competition at our Fine Arts Academy for the first prize, and the minister in empire has authorized the expenditure of \$4,0\$ for live models and \$do\$430 for arranging a room for the Brazilian Raphaels to work in.

—The government has approved the statutes of the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries, and has authorized that company in transact basiness in Brazil. The company aust have a fully empowered representative here, submit to the laws of the empire, and deposit 20,000\$ in the Treasury or some hank to secure its contracts in the country.

—Medical statistics are always interesting. During the past year at the Santa Casa dispensary in S. Christovão then were examined 2,566 patients, who were seen 7,802 times, and received 14,842 presciptions. The original diagnoses do not seem to have here careful; nearly six presciptions for each patient is good for the dispensing chemist, but seems a trifle extravagant for free physic.

V

-Prince D, Pedro Augusto has been decorated with the Granil Cross of the Cruzeiro.

-The Japanese are still drawing enthusiastic houses at the Polytheama.

-Elahorate preparations have been made for the Bastille anniversary of to-day,

-We rejnice to see that our esteemed colleague, O Sportsman, has inserted the necessary "S" in his

-The Jornal objects to the French spoken the Portuguese dramatic company at the S. Peilro theaire. Great Cæsar's ghost!

-A telegram from Rio Gramle, on the 12th annuances the closing of the har, the steamer Rio Grande being inside and the Rio Apa outside.

-Mr. Edward Herdman, managing director of the Banco Internacional, returned here from the northern ports on the 11th.

-The celebrated prestilligitator, Dr. Lynn, of Egyptian Hall, Lomlon, has been giving entertainments at the Sant'Anna during the past week.

-All the fat seems to be in the fire at the municipal chamber. Two of the councillors have resigned and municipal affairs seem more and more complicated.

—A telegram from Pará on the 12th announces a contract with Sant'Anna Nery for the introduction of immigrants into that province in consideration of an annual subsidy of 26,000\$.

-The minister of agriculture has asked his colleague of finance for a credit of 18,600\$ to pay the Hamburg colonization society for the introduction of immigrants pluring the last half year.

-The arrest of the man who passed counterfeit 10\$ notes at the S. Pedro d'Alcantara theatre a few days ago has led to the detection of the principal dealer and the capture of a quantity of the notes.

-Our colleagues of the city press have resolved to celebrate a libera-me at the S. Francisco de Paula Church on the 18th for the repose of the soul of Jusé Tinoco, recently of the Fornal's staff.

-Telegrams from the south on the 13th announce the loss of the Lamport & Holi steam Cavour in the north of Bajinu, on the Rio Gramle coast, and the grammling of the national steamer Victoria on the Paranagna bar.

-Onr colleague, the Diario de Noticias, thinks the time has come when Brazilian diplomacy should he directed towards obtaining a reduction of duties un coffee abroad. This ulea must make a diplumat smile, for Brazil has just increased all her import iluties on fareign gonds.

-The Bulletin du Credit makes the announcement that Messrs. Rothschild of Lumlon, Baring Brothers and the Compluir d'Escompte have agreed to advance the Brazilian government a sum of \$2,000,000 in anticipation of a conversion of the 6 per cent. Joan of 1868.—Statist, 18th June.

-On the 10th, according to a local paper, one of —On the fold, according to a notal paper, one of the legislators at the empire went to the posi-office to register a letter. He executed his inten-tion, but had his proket picked of 500%. He will require the third of a month's attendance at the Chamber, or a trifle less than this at the Senate to make up his loss.

-An unknown person, about 40 years of age, was picked up in Rua Primeion de Março on the was picted up in Kia Filmenti de Radio of the Jobh, also it 8 o'clock in the evening, and was taken to the hospital. He ilied the next day, when a post-morten examination showed a fractured skull, which could not have been caused by a fall. Is it not a little singular that a crime like this can be committed on a principal street without a witness?

—A new customer has at last been found for Ilia Grande. The reported appearance of cholera at Catania, Sicily, has led the government to declare that purt infected, and to declare suspected all the purts of Sicily, the Gulf of Tarento, Ionian sea, Strais of Messine, the Tyrrhenian sea to Salerno, Sardinia and the regency of Tunis. All ships from thuse places must go to Ilia Grande for quanantine. -A new customer has at last been found for

-According to the Paiz a lady recently arrived —According to the Pars a lady recently arrived here from Pernamineco ma national sleamer with several heavy trunks which she expected to take ashore without any ensum house examination to andergo. The inspector, however, seems to have been informed, for her trunks were taken to the custum house and found to contain a fine stock of silks, locs, velvets, etc., which had been smuggled ashore at Olimba, Pernambuco. The larly has appealed the case to the Treasury and expects a favorable election from some of her influential friends.

-The total number of ileaths in this city during the month of June, according to the Miscricordia burial repurts, was 1236, or an average of 41.2 per lay. This is equivalent to an annual average of about 45 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 110, from small-pnc 291, from yellow fever 7 from beri-beri 6, and from diptheria 13. The suddlen appeaance of this last named disease, which is so fatal to chillier, should nursel immediate attention. It must be confessed that for June the leath rate has heen very high, proving the city to he in a bad sanitary condition. the month of June, according to the Misericordia

DEATH.

BUSHNAN.—In London on the 28th May, 1887, JAMES CRICHTON BUSHNAN, aged 52, last surviving son of the late John Stevenson Bushnan, M.D.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 141h, 1887.

EXCHANGE.

July 4....Raies at the banks were 201/c on London, 427–428
un Paris and 529 on Hamlung at 30 dist; 25720–25820 on
New York at sight. These was nothing doing in commercial exchange. Soweriegus solid at 10\$800, and closed
with buyers at 104790, sellens at 10\$800, and closed
with buyers at 104790, sellens at 10\$830.
July 5...Raies at the banks were unchanged, and very fittle
doing. Commercial sterling is quoted at 223 fid—223/.
Soveriegus closed with buyers at 10\$800, sellens at 10\$820.
July 6...Raies were unchanged but the macket was former
Hank sterling was aported at 224 fiz—254 and commercial
was quoted at 224 fiz—255. Soveriegus closed with buyers
at 10\$4749, sellers at 10\$800.

July 2.—Rates are nominally nucleanged and the market very firm. Bank sterling was reported at 22½ and at 22011 from second hands. There was nothing doing in commercial paper. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$750, sellers at 10\$750.

at 1-37-50
July 8.—Rates at the banks twee advanced to 2215 on
London, 422 or Paris and 523 on Hamburg at 90-018;
After the London, 422 or Paris and 523 on Hamburg at 90-018;
Bank did not accompany the advance. Bank steeling from
second hands was reported at 222 gift. Commercial stelling
was quoted at 2255 and frances at 430 -440. Societies, wold
at 10560-9, and closed with hypesan 10560-9, aclorest 10560-9.

was quoted at 28% and frames at 449 – 440. Son energine solid at 10860-5, and closed with https:// as a 10860-5, after at 10.860-5, and 10.860

number is stody.

-The Baseo Deferedoe makes a further call of 20\$ per stone, populoe on the 20th -23rd inst.

-The Tamar arrived here on the 3th brought from the River Plate £19,000 and \$-7,211 in specie.

-On the 11th inst. Insul. of the 1868 Gold Lean to the value of 817,000\$ were drawn for redemption on the 1st October next.

— On the 11th urs. heads of the 1858 Gold Loan to the velocity of St. Coop.

— The Jornal on the 9th again tefers to the recent larift changes. The point between the Jornal and the minister secure to the training of the post of the training of the traini

| 1887 | 1886 | 1887 | 1886 | 1887 | 1886 | 1887 | 1886 | 1887 | 1886 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 1887 | 193,323 530 6,321,792 022 33,196 449 Our figures published in the last number agree with the monthly fullerins, and the custom house authorities must have discovered - an e-true in these which has now been conected, without announcement.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Reserve Fund 300	,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE,	1887.
Assets.	
Capital, on-called Bils disconned Bils disconned Bils secientle Head office and branches Loans, cornent accounts, etc. Securities for accounts current, etc. Cash	4.444,414*450 1,120,150 680 1,963,318 490 4,622,720 970 5,028,681 990 5,406,401 890 1,513,279 470
	24,098,997\$940
Liahilities.	-413.1331.434.
Capital, subscribed	8,888,888‡890
Denosits in account current	213,716 520
do a fi and to days notice	1,562,557 250
do 30 and on days nonce	492,213 690
do fixed maturity	1,286,638 360
Securities for accounts current, etc	3,860,414 910
Sundry accounts Bills payable	141,005 980
E. & O. E.	24,098,997\$940
Rio de Janeiro, 8th July, 1887. Fot London and Brazilian Bani	k, Limited,

E. A. Benn, Manager. A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000 to paid up. 500,000 200,000 200,000 BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

Assets.

19,118,815\$477

Liabilities. 19,118,815\$477

E. N. O. E.
Rio the Janeiro, 6th July, 1887.
Fut the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
Larrel Y. Mullins, Manager,
Honry Scott, acta Accountant

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Bids descounted	1,354,753 360
Call loans	1,274,571 100
Public funds	1,746,550 410
do deposite l'abroad	2,725,508 070
Branches	1,003,122 300
Branches	1,182,110 030
Sundry agencies	3,088,116 410
Values deposited	140,000 000
Deposit of directory	276,355 360
Sundry accounts	
Balls receivable	576,626 050
Bank of Brazil	155,989 050
Cash	672,259 040
Casari	
	26,202,870\$270
1	
Liabilities.	
Control cultimited	90.000.000\$000

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th July, 1887. Visconde de Vigueirado, Peesident. Eduardo A. de Brito e Cunha, Accontitant.

COMPANHIA CARRIS URBANOS DE NICTHEROV.

HALANCE, 30th JUNE, 1887.

Concession and privileges.

Dr.

Concession and privileges.

Bernament Reed.

Barriets Station.

Nictheny du Marchies, and mensis.

Marchies, and mensis.

Homes.

Homes.

Homes.

Lay, Marie, etc.

Lay, do Baril.

Sandry debars.

Cash. 150,000\$000 665,113 190 40,000 000 12,019 200 7,107 660 79,500 000 53,127 510 50,487 850 410 000 10,031 020 14,985 679 1,551 510 5,054 660 1,050,013\$22 Amerization of debentures.
Bils payable
Sumby creditors.
Lorest on debentures.
sli Divident, 4500 per share, for 3 months.
Balance carried inward.

1,050,613 220 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

772\$210 127:473 700 128,245\$910 Expenditure. F-nage Employees Interests Mules dead Institute 11,250 000 11,250 000 10,203 710

Nictheroy, 3-th June 1883.—[Signed] Dr. Paulo Cesas Andrade, Director president.— Jacintho Reis, Book 1900. TRANSFERS OF SHARES.

20 by sale... 1,110 shates
1 1, canção... 340 1,
3 1, raising crução... 1,200 1, SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	J	nly 4		
	15	Five per cent, apolices	932	
	95	do	935	
	2,00 1		931/2	90
	1,4005	10	93	60
	506	S. vereigns		800
	140	deh Sameahana R R. 1005	60	. u
	50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Biazil		
	50	(gold 5 %) x. d	86	500
		uly 5.		
	6	Five per cent. apolices	936	000
	31	do	938	(KIO
	2,600 5	do	93	800
	2,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 600	1,260	000
	5,500 [deh. Leopoldina R R. 200\$	174	000
		uly ó.		
	10	Five per cent. apolices	938	000
į	. 3	do	939	OCC
1	12	do	945	
	1.170	Banco Internacional b. o. 3181	. 80	000
	160	Sonicabana R R	90	501
	210	dals do tent	- bc	100

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

a 4 ss ling p	ocu nosi	ឧទ្ធពិ itter		ome d q	ner not	ria li atio	dail ns r	y ca f th	ible.	grai offe	m to l e mai	New Y ket.
· Percents for a days	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per to kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. State.	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags,	
-	do	Nom.	ĝ.	Nom.	:	;	quiet	:	4.000	4.000	204,000	July 5
-	g.	Nom.	do	Nom	;	;	quiet	:	5,000	2,000	200,000	July 6
	g,	Nom.	ď	Nom.	;	;	quiet	:	5,000	6,000	211,000	July 7
	d	Nom.	do	Nom.	;	;	quict	. :	4,000	4,000	215,000	July 8
	do	None	do	Nom	:	;	quiet	:	4,000	4,000	218,000	July 9
	do	Nom.	do	Nom	;	:	quiet	:	2,600	8,000 *	225,000	July 11 July 12
	do	Nom.	ďo	Nom	:	;	quiet	. ;	3,000	5,000	230,000	July 12
	21 13116	8 600	2318	9,200	3cc & 5%	223%	quiet	: :	3,000	2,000	230,000	July 13 July 14
-	do	Nom.	do	Nom.	: :	:	darer	:	3,000	3,000	233,000	July 14

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	Tuly 9th
Sales for United States during the week	
Sales for Europe etc. do do	3,000 bag
Sailing clemances for the United States	-
Steamer clearances do (-)	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	2,000 11
Freights by steamer	30 C & 50
do sail	-
Steamers leading for United States	_
_	

		_			
Stock at SAN	ros this morning	r. 1812	ud and hands	310.000	baur
Receiots du	rmg week to 8th	Luly		26,000	
Sales for Un	ited States dari	ng we	ek		
do	Europe	do			
Shipments t	O United States	do		8,000	
do	Ismore	do		18,000	
Market para	lyzed : Good A	verag	c		
Steamers to	ading for Unite	d Sla	es	4	
	•				

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

June 30th (in contos de réis or 1000\$000)

We include to circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

which are not however legal temler.	
hallamy oil. Call took out. Call too	dosets.
382 347 347 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350	Auxihar
25,480 25,485 21,635 21,635 21,635 21,635 21,637 21,779 21,779 21,779 4,774 4,774 4,774 4,775 4,776 4,776 33,600 33,600 33,600 33,600 33,600 33,600 33,600 33,600 33,600 34,786 4,78	Arasa'
3,012 11,033 1,292 1,913 1,192 1,913 1,192 2,172 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 2,173 3,100 1,100	Commer- clal
2379 2779 2779 167 653 44038 44038 888	Continer- cial de S. Panlo
5.025 5.025 5.025 5.025 5.025 5.025 627 2.639 2.037 713 713 713 713 8.951 1.050 5.960 5.960 1.050	Cont- mevela
8.046 8.046 9.309 9.37 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575 7.575	Cverkto Real do Brazil
7.634	Ccedito Rtulste S. Psula
503 503 15 342 342 1,733 1,733 1,733 1,733 1,733 1,733 1,733 1,733	Del- cvolore
859 6,926 1,323 1,323 1,323 1,323 1,123 1,	English
1,23 1,23 1,03 1,63 1,63 1,63 1,63 1,63 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04	Industrial
1,233 1,233 1,273 1,273 1,475 2,600 8,88 8,88 8,88 111,113 111,113 111,113 111,113 11,113 11,113 11,113	luter- uacional
397 349 3189 2189 2189 2189 2189 2189	Lavaura S. Paula
7,120 5,029 5,029 1,963 1,513 10,644 4444 4444 11,534 11,534 19,634	Louchen &≥ Braziliau
2,551 2,551 2,551 1,551	Mercautii Santes
\$1,000 \$1,000	Predia/
5.099 5.793	Rucal
31 1	União de Credito
303,994	Teta's.

The Treasury had on deposit at the Bank of Brazil 11,696, 074\$780 in account current which is included in "all other" liabilities of the hank,

MARKET REPORT.

Ria de Janeiro, 14th July. 1887. Exports.

Coffee. - The ideal-linek in the marker continues and the Coffee.—The death-lock in the marker continues and the sales reported are ultile magnificant. There is, so report has it, a limited desire shown to operate, but so far the extreme riews of bubles have prevented lusiness. On the gath the Rio K-Kachange called to New York moting Regular 1st at 9½200 per 10 kilos, equal to 13\$500 per anolog, or a decline of 13500 per anolog, or a decline of 13500 per anolog, to a decline of 13500 per anolog, or a decline of 13500 per anolog notation is probably mose the alea of declores than of responsible to the polarical period of the polarical period lusies of futerest tableg here, is objectionable. Our leading commercial journal has estimated the 1887-83 Rio crop at 2, 200000 has an and advices from Santos estimate that crop at from 1,500000 by 1,500000 has 1,500000 has

time (200°000 to 1'000/mt) lists	
The sales as reported since our last have been: 230 bigs for the United States 2,677 a. Ruringe	
·· a Cape of Good Hope	
448 Elsewhere	
3,355 bags.	
The elegrances for the same period are:	
Ualtea States:	dags.
July 7 New York Belg str Hippatrins	230
Fusupe:	830
July 7 Handing Gerstr Destree. 9 Marseilles Fristr Baargogue. 14 Handing Gerstr Saudos.	
ii Havre Fi str Fille de Perminifica	4
Elsewhere:	,
July 8 River Plate Fr str Niger	257
Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 3,69	3 logs
per day, against 4,772 bags for the preceding cleven il.	100
99. 13	.,.

The daily aver	nge sind	e the ist	ins	t, i	as heen;	
		3,582	bag	25		
43	ainst	7,341		in	r886	
		10,045	14		1885	
		8,728	11	11	1884	
	1	7,905	0	.,	1883	
		7,514	11	0	188:	
1		9.95r			1881	
Brokers quotati	ons are s	still nomi	inal			
The stock, as materl 10 be 23	reported	by the			s, ivas ti	ns morning
Vesseit	loadin	g and to	ža.	ai/		bays
Baltimore An	er lug .	Adda 7.	B	nu.	· · · · · · ·	3,000

DAILT	RECEIPTS AND SALES OF	COFFEE
	AT RIO DE JANEIRO.	

J	AT RIO DE JANEIRO.															
	See ber occurred 2.0 billinger	Privile the constant of	Exchange on London	do Good and do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroin	Stock	Constitution Const	Shirmonta		Elsewhere.	Cape	. Laurope	Timorna	Siles U. Stare. bags		
	57.6	:	-		Noni	2: 4-000	:	;		1	;	;	;	3.392		July 4
	30 C	22 5 10	La Callet	Y.	Nom	200,000	1			:	1	;	;	2,095		July 5
	30 C	27-5/8	_vom.	1	Xom	211,000	:	1,119		102	:	(97	230	6,074		July &
	30 C	:	wom.	i da		214.000	1,664	;	;		:	;	:	3,904		July 7
	30 C	2234	Nom.	THOSE	í	218,000	:	666	, E	2	:	414	:	3.702	:	9 V C
	30 c	223/	Nom.	Non.	1	223,000	837	:	;		:	;	1	6,307		July 8 full o
	:	:	:	;		225 600	:	;	:			:	:	1,903	1 10	luk to
_	30 C	22 11/16	Nom.	Noni.		220 000	:	1	:				;	5,482	1 600	-
_	30 C	22 11/16	Nom.	Nom.			1.570	1,570	4	:		1,366	;	1,652	July 12	-
	30 C	22 11/16	Nom.	Non	233,000			:	:	:		:	:	2.418	July 13	
	:		:	:	;	1	1027	9,335	**8	:		2.677	230	46,566	since 1st July	Totals
							lm	фс	rt	s,						

The movement reported is under the average, and supplies have been anoderate. Flour is reported active but there is little change in quotations. In pine some transactions are reputed at they rices and the markets are fall. Recosene is almost unchanged, but Lard is finn and higher. Inflan Com has advanced although receips have been liberal, and from also is higher. Codish in caves is quoted at an advance and the position of the article continues to improve

Florer.-Receipts since our last report aun: Zichy, Irom Trieste:

	SSSF non plus ultra Smulry brands	1,350 lirls.
Martha,	do:	* (,1 10 1111111
	SSSF Fronomo	2,500
Destron,	from River Plate:	
	4a 70 lings	2.727 11
Taimir	do:	
	3,440 hags	1,720
		S non lada

Sales and withdramals are about 8,600 hris. of which some 3,000 hris, out of condition, were sold at \$\$000-10\$x00 per brl.

Brokers estimate stock in first hands at a

17,300 luls. American 3,500 ... Trieste 2,900 ... River Plate

23,700 0115.	
ers' quotations are :	
Trieste,	16\$500-r7\$000
Richmund 1st	15 750-16 con
the 2ml	15 000-15 250
Baltimore est	15 250-rs 500
the and	14 250-14 500
Western & Int.	14 000-r5 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	14 00015 000
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	15 000-16 500

Pitch Pine —Receipts are 284,702 feet per Trirelra from Buniswick to a dealer. The cargo per diffuer referred to in our last was sold at 30\$000 per dozen. Market flat.

White Pine. - There are no receipts and nominal quotations are still x10--- r/5 is per foot

Spruce Pine - Nothing to report.

Swedish Plne. Receipts are 714 loz. per To Unager from Baugsuml. The 725 doz. red deals per Congord from Drammen were sold at #15000, and the cargo of the To Venage, white, at 235000. The market is reputed rather

Keroseine.—Receipts uit and nominal quotations are about 6\$000...6\$200 per case; market steady

Lard -None received. Prokers quote the market firm at 380-330 rs. per lb.

From -No receipts, nor any change in quotations

Turpentine.-Quotations unchanged at 360-380 rs Dalhanua. Newport

Bram.—The Anua from Rosario brought 9,178 bags. Brokers quote River Plate bran at 3\$000-3\$200 per bag. Hay .- Receipts nil and quotations are higher, say 65-75 rs. per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,100 bags per Anna, 988 per Districo, 1,988 per Mybarchus, 1,100 per Traner, 770 per Khuw and 4,226 per Congo, all from the River Plate Bookers invote this quality at 48-00—48500 per ling.

Godfish.—No receipts. Retail quotations are 22\$000 -24\$000 for cases and 23\$000--26\$000 for tables.

Cement.-No receipts and no change made in quota-

Cost1.—Receipts since our last report are:
2,954 toas per Celeste Burrill from Cardiff
555 . Funu from Grangemouth
1.513 . Gettysburg from Newport
222 . Avanti from Liverpool
all to companies and dealers.

Rice.—No receipts. There have been considerable transactions reported and the market is higher, invoices are quoted at 8\$900---9\$200 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

YULY 4.

CARDIFF—Br skip Celeste Parrill; 1763 tons; Robertson, 40 ds; coal to Messageries Marilines.
Inan de Mano—Port bl. Alliest 907 tons; Azevedo; 34 ds; salt to Broga, Boa & Co. JUL1' 5. Grangemouth—Nor lug Vaau; 375 tons; Lindthner; 59 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

NANSOS—Ner bk To Venuer; 308 tons; Andersen; 73 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. Marsstille—Nor lig Hermium; 244 tons; Martinson; 50 ds; sindries to Avenier, Dale & Co Nicwbort—Br bk Gettychnig; 1024 tons; Stewait; 54 ds; coal to D. Fedro H railway

JULY 8.
Macao—Br lik Renaga; 603 tous; Geitler; 21 ds; salt to G, F. Sabota e Silva. TULY 9.

BENNSWICK—First lng Tritichia; 426 tons, Caneco; 60 ds; pine to Antonio Teixeira Rodrigues.

JULY 11. Laviskeniu,—Nor bk Avantle 589 tons: Enje; 56 ds; coal to John Moore & Co

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. 702. V 4

CANOCIM—Nor lug *Kliezer; 288 tons: Halversen; ballast.
S. Francisco do Sui.—Swed by Lanna, 211 tons: Contet; sindries.

JULY 5 ILHA DO SAL-Nor bk Kong Carl, 509 tous; Kundsen; ballust.

JULY 6 Brinswick-Nor lik Yslava; 671 tons; Sveningsen; hallast, Presacola-Nor lik Telafava; 869 tons; Andersen; do Barnados-Amer lik Alabana; 355 tons; Martin; ilo

JU1.1. 7. MACAO-Nor ble Anhanua; 278 tons; Schage; ballasi

TVBER-Nor lik Minerva; 513 tous; Hans; hallast, Macao-Nor lik Minerva; 513 tous; Jorgensen; ilo.

CAMOCIA—Ger by Edith Mary; 259 tons; Holtz; hallast.
PRRMAMBICO—Port by Armando; 467 time: Soares; sindicis

YUL V 12. CARDITY-Br ship Mary Stewart; 1088 tons; Mahoney; hallast. FALMITUTH f.o.-Nor lig Azha; 301 tons; Speilheigt 10,012 salt hides. Callano-Br lik Vicinia Nyaniai; 1025 tons; Bacon; same cargo. Harbados - Br lik Harviet Campbell; 651 tons; Edge; bal-last.

CLEARRD AND READY FOR SEA Pansacota—Norlik *Krati* hallast. Pacute—Fr ship *Avoicagua* do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The market has been very dull and the only charte ed is the Dan lik $Attan_{\ell}$ paying stones to $Para_{\ell}$ 40 rs.

Freights—steamer:	
New York	30c per bag
New Orleans	- do
Lilling	
Liverpool	35s per tan
Antirecq	302 qu
Hamburg	35 <i>s</i> ilo
Hamil	252 10
Havie	35 fcs do
Bordeaux	35 fcs ilo
Marseilles	35 fes do
Trieste	30% ilo
Genoa	35 les do
sail:	38 ICS GO
United States, North,	617 6 per ton

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

	Autevica	Lishon	26 May
	Abbie S Hart	Cardiff	
	Allemania	Hamburg	
ı	Africa	Oporto	
	Asinaa	Cardiff	1 June
ı	Amal	Newport	
ı	Anua	Pensacola	
1	dyctic	London	26 May
1	Blanca	Rosario	
1	Beethoven	Hamlurg	1
i	Bento de Fivitas	Hamburg	21 May
ı	Campbell	Newport	13 fune f
ł	Ceylon	Cardiff	
ı	Chronos	Soderhamn	4 June i
ı	Collector	Savannah	
l	Celoth	Hamburg	
ı	C. B. Huzeltine	Brunswick	
ı	Chowaii	Nassan	27 Apr.
ſ	Chiua	Caraiff	17 June
ı	Chvis/ina	Cardin	17 June
Į	Cilo	Geffe	12 May
Į	Dagnuac	Liverpool	2 June
			,,

Dictator	Newport	o luna
Euchautress	. Troon	9 June 30 Mar.
E. T. G	Liverpool	2 June
E. S Powell	Baltimore	- 3
Fuir Belle	. Brunswick	
Forest Princess	 Liverpool 	2 June
Figurit		- 1.5
Franjiska		16 June
Freya	. Liverpool	
Gustava Adolph	Cardiff	
Gripeu		3 May
Garfield	Newcasile Baltimore	4 June 7 May
Glad Takings	Liverpool	7 May
Rieroupinas	Hamburg	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Horante	Cardiff	26 Apr.
Isahel	Oporto	ao Api,
Isabel	Cardiff	
Lizzie Heyer	Pensacola	28 May
La Phihi	Westerwick	27 May
Lucknew		
Margaretha	Liverpool	
Minko	Operto	
Manule	Curdiff	27 May
Messina	Westermick	28 May
Mustin Luther	Newport Pensacola	28 May
Maury.	Satilla River	5 May
Mississippi	Baltimore	
Ned White	Baltimore	
Nova	Cardiff	28 May
Nyinpheu	Cardiff	
Oden	Marseilles	June
Osmond O'Brien	Greenock	20 June
Parthu Pembrokeshuy	Cardiff	
Pavagon	London Newport	21 May
Pallus	Antiverp	11 June
Firtnes	Blyth	, t June
President	New York	26 May
Petrarch	Antirerp	
Perseverance	Cardiff	
Prince Amadeo	Liverprol	ag May
Prince Frederick	Antwerp	7 May
Prince Regent	Liverprol	7 May
Swfrid.	Kosario	19 May
Szanea	Rosarin	••
Supreme	Cardiff	3 June
Spener	Marseilles	7 June
Scotia	Britiswick	7 June
Skjout	Namsos	7 June 28 Apr.
Larata.	Gefle	24 May
Union	Cardiff	7 June 8 June
Unantma Vale	New York	8 June
Vibilia.	Pensacola Rosario	
Victor in	Linidon	
W oodertile	Rangoon	2 Apr
	Pensacola	2 Apr

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1887.

NĀMR	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSILINER
American	1			1
hig A. J. Bonner. lik D. Pedro H., bk Grey Kagle	463 465 425	Jimei 2 27 30	Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & C F. Clemente & C Levering & C
British bk William sp Joseph ik Aspotegan	713 1514 861	May 27 June 4	Pensacola Cardiff Brunsivick	F. Clemente & C. Wilsom Sons & C. F. Clemente & C. D. Pedre II R. B. Robnigues & C. In distress. Monteiro & H. Gas Co. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson, R. & C. Watson, R. & C. Norton, M'w & C. To unster Mex. Mortines Mex. Mortines Mex. Mortines Mex. Mortines G. E. Sahoin
sp Pr's Alexambra lek Salmon	1281 1 r63 1 29	13 13	Glasgow Fisagua Cardiff	B. Pedro II R.R. B. Rodrigues & C. In distress Monteiro & B.
lık Silierin lık Wın Wright lık Qıt Vietma lık Hope	1300 748 1605 440	14 78 23 25	Newcastle Newport Glasgow Resurio	Wilson Sons & C Minas & Rio R.R Watsan, R & C M. Nothmann & C
lg Harmana su Celeste Burrill bk Genysburg bk Brimiga	1349 130 1763 1024 603	July 1	Cardifi Injaliy Canliff Newport	Norton, M'w & C To master Mess, Maritimes D, Fedro II & R
Danish bg Marie bk Anna	198	June 17 1 July 3	irerpool	P.S. Nicolson &C To order
22				In distress D. Pedro H. R.R. D. Pedro H. R.R. V. I.cone, M. & C.
hk Concord	374	nly 2 I	Diammen	C. W. Gross & C.
An neghts by Desirion by Wagdaia by Wagdaia by Wagdaia by Gentle by Arica b	386 J	111110 2 I 5 () 6 M	isbon Amilf Jarselles	C W. Gross & C. Duvivier & C Avenier, D & C
lik Erajo. bli Arica lik Emura lik Hafrsfjord	642 621 272 482	13 L 16 N 16 N	eith. Iewcasile Iew York ardiff	J.C Pacheeo & C B. Rodrigues & C F. Clemente & C J.C. Pacheco & C
lik Venerata bk Actie bk Juliaun sp Mathilde	534 499 795	22 I. 23 I. 27 C	ewport du Sal euh. nudiff	D. Pedra 11 R R Feneira Finto &C Monteiro, H. & C Durivier & C Wilcon Series & C
bk Miner bk Windand bk Viroland bg Vaan	268 Ji 409 482 375	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	lacáo rmsivick ôa Vista rang'inth	L. Carvallin & C F. Clemente & C Ferreira Finto & C J.C. Pacheco & C
bk Avanti	244 589	5 M	arseilles.	C W. Gross & C Avenier, D. & C J. Moore & C
Portuguese lik Amlacia lik Vennurosa lik Cintra bk Triempho	653 M 474 Ji 608 467	10 13 O	porto sboii	Ferreira Pinto &C J. A. G. Santos V. Leone, M. & C V. Leone, M. & C To master Teixeira & C Braga & Boa A. T. Rodrigues
hk Ligeira lik Lemor lik Afice. ling Teixeira. Sweafish	337 446 Ju 997 446	25 Li 1ly 3 Bi 4 I. 9 Bi	stion na Vista de Maio. unswick.	l'o master l'eixeira & C Braga & Boa A. T. Rodrigues
bk Erato	584 Ju	ily i I.	ilo Sal I	Ferreira Pinto &C

	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	EANERS.
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
6 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Desterro Gr Ptuleiny Br Hipparchus Hig Briaumia Br Tamar Br Niger Fr Zichy Aust Hourgogne Fr Tycho Biathe Bla Santos Gr V. de Pen' o Fr V. de Santos Fr Ven Santos Gr Warting Gr Warting Gr G B Lavarello It Congo Fr Memphis Gr	Santos r8h do r8h Havre* 23d River Plate 4d Hamburg* 24d Trieste* 38d Genoa* 20d River Plate 41/4d	E Johnston & C Norton, Al' w, & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C E Constant Sons & C E Constant Sons & C E Constant Sons & C E Johnston & C A Leubá & C C Wille, S, & C Wille, S, & C M. Fiorita Mess Martifucs Hamann & C

s.	THE RIO NEWS.													
GOVERNMENT AND PROVIN										ICIAL B	ONDS	3		
натк	NAME	WHELLTO	CARRIO	KMISSIO		CINCHLATI			HIGNOMINATION 6	INTRIGEST	NOMINAL V	ALUR L	ST SALE	LAST QUOLATIONS
July s	Laplace Br Ptolemy Br	Sanias Liverpool	Sundries	339,675,100 50,000,000 4,158,400	000 5	9,478,900\$ 0,000,000 1,947,200	000 A		Jan. July		3001	000	944\$000	940\$000-945\$000
8	Desterro Gr Hipparchus Big Cavour Br	Hamburg* New York* Porto Alegre*	do do do	199,600 30,000,000 51,885,000	000 3	119,600 0,657,500 8,180,000	Gold	l loan of	do	4 % 6 % 4 ½ %	1,000 1,000	000 1,	260 000 120 000	-1,258 900
	Tamur Br Britanuia Br	Southampton* Valparaiso*	do do	10,212,100		7,989,600			HYPOTHECARY NOTES		200-		81/2 90	95 %-97 %
9		River Plate Santos Havre*	Ballast Sundries	=		1,449,300% 4,300,400 (3,187,000 (itii Real do do go	Brozil Jiae, Dec. Jan , July	5 % 6 % 5 %	100\$ 100 £11	000	98 00 69 00	69 00-70 00 87 000-88 500
12	Zichy Aust	Marseilles* do Santos	do do do	=	1 !	5,001,140 C 5,341,300 C	nno l	ilo de	ld do S. Paulo Apr., Oct. May, Nov	5 % 6 % 6 %	100	000	871000 85 0 814 0	87 000- 88 500
	Santos Gr	Hamburg'	do						DEBENTURES AND S	HARES				
* C:	alling at intermed			CAPITAI	SHARES	SSUED	ALUE	PAID UP	NAMICS	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE		DIVIDEND	LAST OPDIATIONS
	Messrs. John Br	ANTOS. adshaw & Co.	s. Market Report,		<u> </u>	"	-	1 4	UARKS	<u> </u>	1	AH'T	PAID	
Coff			month under review	500,000\$	2,500 165,000 60,000	All All 30,000	200\$ 200 200	All All All	Auxiliar	22,949\$138 7,090,215 bai	190\$000 250 000	000401 000 0	July 1847	-250\$000
in sym	pathy with the b	reak in consumin	g markets, declined	2,000,000	T0,00D	30,000 All	200 200 200	80 100	do de S. Panlo.	2.724 420	90 000 75 000	2 fi60 3 Coo	luly 1887 July 1887 July 1887	
little o	offee is held loca	lly for speculativ	quotations. As but re account, no head-	20,000,000	100,000	30,000 15,000 12,500	500 500	All 150 6a	Commercio. do 3 series. Credito Real do Brazil	86,852 7117	215 000 165 000 40 000	10 000 6 000 4 400	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	
are not	t sellers-few dist	ress lots offer⊶ar	ere. Strong holders and confidence in the recovery in prices is	5,000,000 2,000,000 6 1,000,000	100,000	All All	£ 20	50 120 £ 10	Deleredere	110,714 443 20,000 000 £ 200,000	51 000 110 000 110 000	3 750 4 470 12 5	July 1887 July 1887 May 1887	*
mabate	ed. The late disa	strons collapse is	generally attributed r Brazilian account.	6,000,000 20,000,000 (1,000,000	30,000 1 10,000 0,000	All All All	200 200 6 20	All 8u 6 10	Internacional London and Brazilian, Limited	940,000 000 60,000 000 £ 300,000	180 oon 78 500	3 500 8 s	July 1887 July 1887 April 1887	78 500 — 80 acre
Ship	ments for the scas h 555,670 bags for	oa. 1886-87, amoui	ut to 2,478,522 bags.	1,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	20,000 50,000	All 10,000	200 200 200	A II A II A II	Mercantil de Santos. Predial Riral e Hypothecario.	130,000 000 130,000 000 2,124,949 354	270 nuo 65 000 285 000	6 000 10 000	Jan. 1883 July 1883 July 1887	280 000-285 000
1886 a	nd 4,039 bags in	1885. From 18t	gainst 1,286 bags in t July to date they	1,000,000 12,000,000	5,000	All All	200	50 10	Bahia e Minas	77,846 750	65 000	1 400	Sept. 1887	-00 0004-285 000
2,095,4	35 bags in 1885.		bags in 1886 and ags, Europe 90,000	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000;000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	290 — All	Bragantina do Campos e Carangola	71 fun 200	120 000 184 000	7 00 8 0 21a 010	May 1887 May 1887 Nov. 1886	
			n bags; total 129,239	1,500,000	2,000 8,000	All All	200 200 200	All All	Corcovado. Espirito Santo e Caravella, and Navigation		160 000 26 000	4 000	May 1887	-125 000
Stoc	ks are to-day 240 Loading 51,000	,000 bags, agains	st 181,000 bags last 0,000 bags.	£70,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 8,735,800	7,500	All	£ 50 200 200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Pirú		495 000 — 180 000	6 no	July 1887	-
The	clearances have b	een:	bags.	15,356,400	56,321	A11 A11	200 200 200	A11 20	do gud series	158,702 263	172 000	0 000 600 61, 4/0	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	··· —115 0co
Eur	Vork opc :		16,716	£ 493,600 8,000,000 3,071,000	[0,000	31,081	6 50 200 250	All	do debenines do do Nacadé e Campos ilo do debenines Mogyana do debenines	122,000 000	570 000 90 000 81 %	6 % 4 000 n l ₂ %	April : 887 Jan : 1887	172 000- 173 ono
Havre.	el f.o	******	12,616	8,100,040 970,000 1,000,004	10,500	25,500	200 200 200	All -	Mogyana do debenimes Note debenimes	167,258 166	283 500 202 000	12 000 7 % 8 %	July 1887 Oct 1886 April 1887	
Hambi Londoi	ırg	***************************************	59,502 250 116,039	4,970,000 1,100,000 6,500,000	24.850 32,500	12,500	200 200 200	=	Oeste de Minas. da dehentmes. Principe do Grão Pará.		128 900 180 000 180 000	7 9	Jan. 1887 Jan 1887 April 1887	
Rio ar	nd coast	······································	143	1,930,000 1,929,800		=	100 200		do substituty		95 0/0	7 000 n) ₂ %/u	Jan 1887 July 1887	05 0/0-07 Pn
77-1	al clearances of Co	ffee from Santos	-	370,000	1,050	7,385	200 100	All	do do Ramal Bananalense. do dehenines.	_	аю 000 по ¹³ (о	7 "0	April 1887 Jan. 1887	-
	DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86 1884-85	3,840,000 1,60,000 £118,540	19,000		200 200 ,(50		S. Izabel do Río Preto. do debentures do do Santo Autonio de Padua debent'es.	acceptance .	197 000 500 000	7 "-a 6 "/o	May 1884 Feb. 1887 July 1887	05 ⁹ / ₂ = 97 ⁸ 0
	United States	Bags.	Bags, Bags,	1,000,000	33.345	Ξ	200 200	All	Santo Autonio de l'adra debent'es. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do with subsid. do subsidiary		205 000 145 000 180 11011	6 000	Inly 1887 Mat. 1887	
Baltim	ore ton Roads f o	4 223	429 764 403 517 31 418 49 797	\$,000,000 3,992,900 £ (85,500	40,000		200 100	A11	do dehentmes		92 000 61½ %	6 ⁿ 1.	June 1887	02 96-63 Py
Sandy Richm Charle	ondston	=	7 151	1,600,000	8,000	5:333	\$ 50 200	A11	Uniño Valenciana	36,936 775	500 Han 80 Dea	61/2 ° 0	June 1887 Fcb 1884	
Mobile New C	rah Crleans	1 880	13 935 13 400	5, 100,000\$ 453,600 835,700	27,000	A11	200 500 TOG	All	TRAMWAYS Carris Urbanos do dehentures do do do dehentures do do dehentures do do dehentures do do dehentures de	80,648 825	175 000 175 000 105 ⁰ /a	4 5 m 6 m/a 7 m/o	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	
Galves Port E	lon		= =	10,000,000 500,000 168,200	2,500	A11	200 200 200	All	Nitherohy	150,000 000	131 000 190 IIIII 200 000	3 500 4 500 8 11/0	July 1887	127 000130 000
	Тогаі Епкоти		475 147 473 898	360,000	6,000	All	200 200 200	All All All	Pernanthuro do debenturos	71, 189 519	120 800 91 ⁹ / ₀ 90 800	6 000 7 1/4 4 000	July 1887 July 1884 April 1887 Feb. 1887	
Havre.	el f. o	350 405	195 583 217 639	1.000,000	12,500	All	200° 200 200	All All	S. Christovão. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	510,801 565 12,918 230	254 000 105 000 185 000	8 000 3 700	July 1887 July 1887	240 000-260 nen
North Englan Bordea	of Europe & Baltin id	506 354	431 382 400 100 12 000 13 367 1 818 1 036	\$750,000 5,000,0004	1	10,419 All	£ 15	A1I A11	RAVIGATION COMPANIÉS Amazan Steam Navigation	/ fig 775	80 000 270 000	6 s	July 1887	
Gibralt	1. o ar f.o	40 665	1 500 13 808	1,377,300	20,0110	16,0nn	200	- All	Ferry debentines. Nacional de Navegação. do 2nd series	125,584 300	101 % 178 001	8 II/o 5 000	July 1887 May 1887 July 1887	179 000—
	Total.	260 178	218 728 301 508 1,174 954 1,679 876	\$00,000 225,000	1,000	2,500	200 200	All	do 3rd series	52,171 910	60 000 205 DD0	7 500	July 1886	202 000-
Con ade	Elsewherp			1,000,000 3,000,000	20,000	10,000 All	200 1,000	20 250	do debeatines	44,541 050 300,000 ppg	26 900 527 000	2 UNO 22 HOO	Jan. 1887	
River	af Good Hope Plate & Wesi Coa il coast	N	5 0 18 11 290	2,000,000	10,000 20,000	A II A II 10,000	2011 2011	10 20 20	AtalaiaBonauça	900,000,000) t 000 30 000	1 000 4 000	July 1887 July 1887 Jun. 1887	-530 000
	Total		7 529 11 290	4,000,000 6,000,000 2,500,000	8,000 2,540 10,000	tiuon All All	1,000	1 2 5 10 0 2 0	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral	216 501 000 33-571 581	56 000 210 000 206 000	3 000 3 000	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	
Europe	States	1,417 548	1,174 951 1,679 876	2,000,000 2,000,000	10,000	000,00	1,000 1,000 100 300	100	Integridade Lealdade	21,521 217	49 000 162 000 15 000	4 080 11 000	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	13 000— 46 000
		5	1,657 630 2,165 064	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	24,000 25,000 20,000	12,500 All	200	50 10	Nova Permanente Previdente Vigitancia CENTRAL SUGAN FACTORIES	207,600 000	12 000 22 000	2 000 4 000	Inly 1887	66 000 000 21 000
Ты	al clearances of C	Coffee from Santo mary—30th June		304,000	1,500	1,450	200	-VII	CENTRAL SUGAH FACTORIUS Agricola de Campos debentures. Aracaty. do debentures		96 m/n 150 000	9 "lo	Feb (886	=
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and and the state of the state	Uni eed Spaties.	Bags.	Bags. Bags	250,000 300,000 263,200		=	200 200 100	****	Porto Real debentures	23,975 567		8 40 61/2 40	Jan. 1887	
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Sandy Richm	Hook f.o		4 000	\$10,000 (75,000	7,500	All	£ 10 F 500	A11	GAS COMPANIES Nitherohy	1 (15 284	180 000 42 000	4 000	Jan 1887 Dec. 1886	
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Galvest	ads f. o	:::::		r,160,600 500,000 200,000	=	=	100	=	S. José d'El Rey (gald)	=	61 °/o 85 °/o	3 cla	Nov. 1886 Jan. 1887	55 %
	Total Europe.		267 763 180 263	1,600,000\$	8,000	All All	200 200	A II A II	Alliança. Brazil Industrial do debentines.	16,461 8119 11,932 300	195 000	21 000 9 000 8 0 3	Jan. 1887	
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River F	f Good Hope Plate & West Coas	t	I 619 3 947	580,000 £ 200,000 800,000 800,000	4,000 4,000	All All	£ 50 200 200	All All	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	56,961 690 20,000 000	482 000 170 000 225 000	7½ °lu 11 000 70 000	April 1887 Jan. 1887 July 1887	
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With the beginning of its 4th volume (January, 1887) the editins feel themselves was matted in ealing acts too in the miftorn and general satisfaction utiling acts along the miftorn and general satisfaction utiling acts and in the miftorn and general satisfaction whatever from pulsey and management have thus for leven received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from the satisfaction which was a satisfaction when the satisfaction of the satisfaction when the satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction with the satisfaction was a satisfaction with the satisfaction was a satisfaction with continuous and in the satisfaction with the satisfaction was a satisfaction with a satisfaction was a satisfaction with the satisfaction was a satisfaction with a satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction was a satisfaction when the satisfaction was a satisfaction when a satisfaction was a satisfaction was a

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